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Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 1384.] TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 14, 1797. [VOLUME XI.

MRS. GRATTAN

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of the City, that the 4th

LADIES' CONCERT

Will be on TUESDAY, the 14th day of February, at the Assembly-Room.

Act I.

Overture, - - - - - - - - *Pleyel.*
Scotch Ballad, Harp, Mrs. GRATTAN,
Clarionet Concerto,
Glee, Webbe,

Act II.

Lesson, Piano Forte, Mrs. GRATTAN, *Clementi,*
Song, - - - - - - - - *Sacchini,*
Quartetto, - - - - - - - *Pleyel,*
Glee, - - - - - - - - *Danby.*

Mrs. Grattan begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen, that the subscription-book is at her house No 39, North Sixth-street, for the reception of those names who wish to honor her with their commands.—A subscription for eight nights 16 dollars, including a Gentleman and Lady's ticket, each transferable—Half-subscriptions 8 dollars, including one ticket.—Single ticket 2 dollars.

*** The Concert to begin at half past six; and at half past eight, the music will attend for the Ball.

February 11 3t

College-Hall.

READINGS and RECITATIONS,
Moral, Critical, and Entertaining.

On TUESDAY EVENING,
February 14th, at 7 o'clock,
Will be recited
Selections from the tragedy of
HAMLET,
With a Critical Investigation of the Character of Hamlet, and Observations on Shakespeare.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Poulson, jun. at the Library; at mr. M'Elwee's looking-glass-store, No. 70, S. Fourth-street; and at Mr. Carey's, Bookseller, Market-street—Half a dollar each.

On THURSDAY, February 16,

FIRST PART.

Anthony's Funeral Oration, Shakespeare.
Cato's Soliloquy on the Immortality of the Soul, Addison.
Ode on St. Cœcilia's Day, Pope.

SECOND PART.

The Story of Lavinia, Thomson.
Edwin and Emma, Mallet.
Maria, first and second part, Sterne.
Ode to Madness, Penrose.

THIRD PART.

Ode on the Passions, Collins.
Alexander's Feast. Dryden.

WASHINGTON LOTTERY, No. II.

LIST OF PRIZES AND BLANKS.
62d Days Drawing, February 4.

No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.	No.	Dols	No.	Dols.
86		10228		22649		36448	10
218		432		921		456	
350		11082	10	23148	10	591	10
357		111		305		37370	20
1218	100	962		473		38453	10
2293	10	12730	50	593		546	
375	10	13264		24133		648	25
529	10	268		476		746	
3253	10	736		847		851	
321		934		25013		39059	
704	10	14103	10	245		120	10
807		820		278		657	10
901		15233		411		40262	
904		239	20	26495		587	10
4084		461		984		41020	
113		712	10	27287	10	310	25
254		16010		303	20	42300	20
622		083		694		500	10
735	10	098		28143		819	
964		327		29145	10	895	10
5193	10	338	10	499		898	10
207		885		670		992	
724		17363		773		43247	
772		18412		30003		44391	
813		847		496	10	494	50
824		19732	10	31357		45007	
943	10	916		390		020	
6051		20324	10	540		904	
399		386		949		46601	10
673		703	10	32316		48092	10
7150	10	791		33237		118	
349		810		267		790	10
809	10	21045		268	10	49157	
8563		143		34416		214	
918		162		35119		626	
992		501		384	10	635	10
9499	10	563		409			
540	10	22472	10	36384	10		

63d Day's Drawing, February 6.

No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.	No	Dols.	No.	Dols.
28		9952		25312		34750	10
773	10	10306	10	26063		35315	
1091		12714		647	10	38103	
525	25	15224		793		241	
782		956		27355		438	
2603		16531		358	10	454	10
3000	10	918		762		610	
319	10	17000		28136		39151	
519		171		160		40204	
4601		499		297		313	
684		18229		29163		41667	
5133	10	315		438		42749	
465		362		976		43122	10
510	10	977	10	30090		44158	
627	10	19440	10	135	10	45784	10
631	10	20299		763		990	
6129		479		976		46182	
7066		806	10	979		491	20
584		21189	10	31903		508	
8916		22795		32212		524	
6209	10	958		894		47651	10
582		23714		33289		755	
815		847	10	699		38922	00
834		24259		986		49450	
838		321		34347	10	491	10

A Wet Nurse.

WANTS A PLACE,

A YOUNG Woman, with a good breast of milk. She can be well recommended. Enquire at Mr. Morrow's, Gun-Smith, opposite the State-House, Chesnut-street. February 13. 3t

A CARD.

If Monsieur G. H. Söhle,

Who left Bordeaux the 20th June last, and arrived at Boston about the middle of August, in the schooner Jane, is in Philadelphia, he is requested to call on Joseph Anthony & Co. No. 5, Chesnut-street, who will give him some information of importance.

December 24, 1796. §

Pantheon,

AND RICKETTS's AMPHITHEATRE.
For EQUESTRIAN and STAGE PERFORMANCES.

Mr. & Mrs. SPINACUTA

RESPECTFULLY inform their Friends and the Public in general, their benefit is fixed for

This Evening, the 14th instant,

When no exertions will be spared to render the Entertainments of the evening novel and agreeable.

Among the entertainments will be

Tight Rope Dancing.

On which Mr. Spinacuta will perform the following astonishing feats: viz.

1st The wooden shoe Dance—2d He will sit on a chair on the rope, balance a table before him, and take a glass of wine—3d He will perform a comic dance in which he will throw half a Somerset backwards and forwards, and dance upon his shins instead of his feet—4th He will throw himself into the air and perform the Double Serpenteaux—5th He will for the first time this season, perform a surprising leap over a garter ten feet high, backwards and forwards, without the balance pole; he will put half a crown on his foot, throw it into the air, and catch it in a glass, will play several favorite airs on the Violin, with variations; will go through the manual exercise with the American flag; will ascend and descend the steep dart of the rope leading the Pit, and perform many surprising feats never attempted by any but himself.

Horsemanship

By the Equestrian Group.
Surprising Feats by Mr. Sully, as Clown.

Ground and Lofty Tumbling,

By Messrs. Ricketts, Franklin, Hutchins, Solly, and Clown Mr. Spinacuta.

Equestrian Exercises,

By Mr. Ricketts, who will perform a variety of astonishing feats, never done by any but himself.

A comic Burletta, called

The DRESSING-ROOM;

Or, THE INTRIGUING FRISEUR.

Sir Jeremy,	Mr. Chambers
Puff, (the Barber)	Mr. Sully
Lady Jeremy,	Miss Robinson
Betty,	Mrs. Chambers

Cornplanter,

Will take off his Saddle and pick up a Handkerchief, at the word of command.

A favorite comic IRISH SONG, by Mr. Sully.

Between the intervals of Stage Performances,

HORSEMANSHIP.

A NEW PANTOMIME,

Never performed here, got up by Mr. Spinacuta, called,

The Magic Fight;
Or,
The Little Cripple Devil.

With new music, changes and decorations.

Harlequin,	Mr. Sully
Don Ferdinand.	Mr. Durang
Alphonso, (Lover)	Mr. Jones
Pierrot (Servant	Mr. Spinacuta
Donna Elenna,	Mrs. Spinacuta
Little Cripple Devil,	Miss Sully
Benevolent Witch,	Mr. Collins
Gunners,	Messr. F. Ricketts & Coffee

Supernumeraries, by the rest of the Company.

In the course of the Pantomime, will be the following Changes,

1st. The Magic Bottle. 2d. The Enchanted Trunk.
3d. The Magic Post; from which will rise the Sixteen States of America, and the Wonderful Bouquet.
4th. The comic scene of the Pastry Cook Shop.
5th. Harlequin taken by the Superior magic of the Clown, and fired from a Mortar into the air.

In which will be introduced, by particular desire, the laughable DYING SCENE.

6th. The Clown seized by two DEVILS, and hurried through the air.

Seventh and last change,

An Exact View of the Delaware and Jersey Shore.

To conclude with the admir'd SONG of
THE WANDERING SAILOR,
By Mr. CHAMBERS.

Doors to be open at five, and the Performances to begin precisely at a quarter past six.

Tickets to be had at the usual places; at Mr. O'Ellers's Coffee-House; where places for the Boxes may be taken; also at the bar of the City Tavern? Mr. Simonet's Pastry Cook shop, Newmarket; and at Mr. Spinacuta's, No. 22 south Fifth-street, corner of Walnut-street.

The Elephant,

Now exhibited, was bought for Ten Thousand Dollars.

He is 3 years old, 6 feet high, growing to 18 feet.

He eats 150 weight a-day, and drinks a barrel of water; he has drank some days forty bottles of porter, drawing the corks with his trunk.

He is perfectly inoffensive; travels loose, at the rate of five miles an hour, and is the greatest curiosity ever brought to this Continent.

He is to be seen 'till the 15th of January, in Market-street between Third and Fourth-streets, at a quarter of a dollar, that every one may see him—after which time the former price of half a dollar will be resumed.

He will leave Philadelphia as soon as the weather will permit.

December 31 d

Pennsylvania Population Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, to such Share-holders as as have not paid their assessments on their shares—to pay the same immediately to the Secretary of the Company, at the Company's Office, No. 53 north Fourth-street, Philadelphia. They are further informed, that in default of paying the same within thirty days from the 4th of February, instant, the several forfeitures will be strictly exacted, in conformity to the 21st article of association.

By order of the Board,
SOL. MARACHE, Secretary.

Feb. 2. 4— §30

For Sale,

At the Office of the Editor of the Gazette of the United States,

A FEW COPIES OF

"An account of the Receipts and Expenditures of the United States, for the year 1795."

Mr. Pickering's Letter.

This Day Published,

AND FOR SALE BY THE EDITOR,

Price three sights of a Dollar.

THE Letter of the Secretary of State, to Mr. Pinckney, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, to the French Republic. February 9. 6t

A Principal Book-Keeper

IS wanted in one of the Public Offices. Enquire of the Printer. February 10 §6t

50 Dollars Reward.

LOST, last evening, between eight and nine o'clock, as the subscriber was going to his house at the Falls of Schuylkill, from the house of his father-in-law, Mr. Francis Stewart, in Sugar-alley, between Sixth and Seventh-streets, above Market-street,

A black POCKET-BOOK,

Containing 1190 *Dollars, in Bank-Notes*

From 5 to 100 Dollars each,

One of which was on the Branch-Bank of New-York, and several papers, such as receipts and orders.—The road the subscriber took, was the Falls road, crossing at the Upper Ferry.

Whoever finds the above Pocket-Book, and returns it to the subscriber at the Falls, or to his father-in-law, mr Stewart, living in Sugar Alley, shall be entitled to the above reward, paid by

JAMES HAFFY

Feb. 3. §.

A Quantity of Brandy,

FIRST & 2d proof,
Gin, of 4th proof, in pipes
Jamaica Spirits, 4th proof, in Hhds
Old Hock, in cases of 40 dozen each
Glass Tumblers, in pints and half-pints
Window Glass, in boxes, of different sizes
Hazlenuts, in sacks
Whiting, Copperas, White Lead & Spanish Brown } in hhds

For Sale by PETER BLIGHT.

January 4 §

Clocks and Watches.

LESLIE AND PRICE,

No. 79, MARKET-STREET, *PHILADELPHIA,*

HAVE IMPORTED, by the late arrivals from London, a large assortment of *WARRANTED WATCHES,* consisting of horizontal, capp'd and jewel'd Gold Watches, with seconds, of superior workmanship and elegance; also capp'd and jewel'd and plain Gold Watches; capp'd & jewell'd, capp'd, seconds, day of the month, and plain Silver Watches; eight day & chamber Clocks; elegant French Clocks with marble frames; eight day and thirty hour, brass works, &c.

December 22, 1796. d2m

Five Dollars Reward.

LOST, about ten days since, a small SPANISH DOG, white, dappled with yellow—sharp ears, small head, long hair, inclining to curl; occasionally limps on one hind leg; answers to the name of DAMON. Whoever will bring him to No 104, corner of Spruce and 3d streets, shall receive the above reward.

February 9 tf&ct3t

JUST ARRIVED,

By the Danish ship Friendship, captain Matzen, from Oporto,

Red Port Wine,

In Pipes, Hogsheads and Quarter-Casks,

150 Boxes of Lemons,

For Sale by

Philips, Cramond & Co.

February 9 §

Fresh Garden, Grass and Flower-Seeds, Roots, &c. &c.

This day landing from the ship Eagle, captain Fosdick, from London,

And FOR SALE by

GOLDTHWAIT & MOORE,

Corner of Walnut and Second-streets,

A most capital and extensive Assortment of

GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER-SEEDS, ROOTS, &c. &c.

Among which are,

Five kinds	Asparagus	Three kinds	Cresses
Four	Berecole	Twelve	Onion
Twenty-five	Beans	Thirteen	Radish
Six	Beets	Fifteen	Turnip
Eleven	Brocoli	Fifteen	Peas
Twenty-six	Cabbage	Six	Savoy
Six	Carrot	Four	Parsnip
Three	Cauliflower	Twenty-three	Melon
Five	Celery	Twenty-one	Lettuce
Ten	Cucumber		

Common and lemon Thyme
Curled leaf and sprigged Parsley
Pot Marygold Pot Marjorum
Balm Thyme Mangel Wurtzel
Leek Kail Shallots
Rape Seed Rye Grass Saint Foin Lucerne
Red and white Clover Timothy, &c. &c.

With a curious collection of the most esteemed

FLOWER-SEEDS and ROOTS,

Being the most extensive ever imported into this city. The above are from a capital Seedsman in London, and are warranted fresh and good.

Printed catalogues may be had by applying as above.

Dec. 17 §

A PARCEL OF VERY FINE

St. Croix Sugars and Rum,

JAMAICA SPIRITS, and
AGUIRA HIDES,
For Sale by
Feb. 7.—§2w *JAMES YARD.*

Twenty Guineas Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 23d October, a Dark MULATTO BOY, named MOSES; 21 years old; about 5 feet 8 inches high; had on a mixed green coat, with a green velvet cape and oval yellow buttons; a striped vest; a pair of dark spotted pantaloons, and whole boots much worn. It is probable he may change his name and dress. He has been accustomed to driving a carriage, and waiting. The above reward will be paid for securing him so that the subscriber may get him again, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid by

Robins Chamberlaine.

Easton, Maryland, Nov. 10. 14 §1m2awtf

☞ *NOTICE.*

THE Sales of LANDS of the United States, in the North-Western Territory, heretofore advertised in the several public papers, will commence this evening, at the City Tavern——to be continued from day to day, 'till the tenth of MARCH next, if not sooner sold.

January 4 §

MRS. GRATTAN

Respectfully informs her friends, and the public in general, that on Tuesday the 10th day of January, she proposes opening, at No. 39, North Sixth-street,

A Linen and Muslin Warehouse,

Book Muslins, from 6/3 to 12/11 per yard
Jaconet ditto, from 8/8 to 9/8 per yard
Striped ditto, from 7/10 to 10/10 per yard
Fine Cossaes
Tambour'd Book Muslins, from 13/9 to 21/ per yard
India Muslin, from 11/3 to 15/ per yard
Sheeting Muslin
Jaconet muslin Handkerchiefs, from 4/3 to 6/ per hdkf.
Book muslin Handkerchiefs from 5/3 to 10/6 per hdkf.
Muslin color'd and border'd Handkerchiefs
Dacca Handkerchiefs
Tambour'd Cravats from 10/8 to 11/11
Pocket Handkerchiefs
Cambric, from 11/3 to 16/3 per yard
Table Cloths
Huckabuck Towelling
Women's Cotton Hose, from 6/8 to 13/ per pair
Dimity from 5/10 to 6/11
Men's Silk Hose
Tambour'd muslin Handkerchiefs from 11/11 to 13/4
Irish linens for Gentlemen's Shirts, from 5/3 to 9/7

And a variety of other articles.

N. B. Orders received for all kinds of ready made Linen, Gentlemen's Shirts, ruffled or plain, Cravats, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

Housholl Linen, &c. &c.

A plain shirt, made and mark'd, 3 1-2 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto, 4 dollars.
A plain shirt, made and mark'd, 5 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 6 dollars.
A plain shirt, made and marked, 5 1-2 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 7 dollars.
A plain shirt, made and mark'd, 6 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 7 1-2.
A plain shirt, made and mark'd, 6 1-2 dollars.
A very fine ruffled ditto 8 dollars.
Linen included.

January 13. §

FOR SALE,

THE SHIP MARY,
SAMUEL PARKER, MASTER,

Two hundred tons burthen. Apply to
JOSEPH ANTHONY, & Co.

If the MARY is not sold in a few days, she will take freight for Hamburg. Apply as above.

October 31. d

Mahogany and Logwood.

A Cargo for Sale on board of the ship Sally, captain Gelston, just arrived from Honduras.

Apply to
PHILIPS, CRAMOND & Co.

February 9 §

Bank of Pennsylvania,

January 4, 1797.

At a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of sixteen dollars on each share was declared for the last 6 months, which will be paid to the Stockholders after the 14th inst.

JONATHAN SMITH, Cashier.

Jan. 3. dtf.

DANCING
TAUGHT BY
MRS. *BYRN,*
Of the New Theatre, *To Ladies only.*

THINKING it a great advantage for them to have a *Female Tutor* in that art, pledges herself to their parents and friends to take all possible care in their instruction.

In addition to the Dances taught in Philadelphia, means to teach the Minuet, Minuet de la Cour, Allemand, Gavot, Quadrilles, Strathspeys, and all Scotch Dances; and above all to pay particular attention to that very necessary part *Polite Address.* For particulars enquire of Mrs. BYRN, No. 70 north Eighth-street. February 6 mwstf

PURSUANT to a Resolve of the Board of Trustees of WASHINGTON ACADEMY, in Somerset County, and State of Maryland,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the office of Principal Teacher in the said school is vacant.

A GENTLEMAN qualified to teach the higher Greek and Latin Classics, Geography, and the Mathematics, with such other branches of literature as are usually taught in such schools, would meet with liberal encouragement, and, it is believed, would obtain a very eligible settlement. For the present, the Trustees would be willing to contract with a person capable of taking charge of a Grammar School.

As this Institution is provided with buildings sufficient to accommodate the principal and his family, and from seventy to eighty boys; a library, an excellent philosophical and mathematical apparatus, globes, maps, &c; has respectable funds, and is situated in a plentiful and agreeable part of the country; nothing seems wanting to make it rank among the most useful seminaries in this part of the Union, but a suitable character to preside in it.

Proposals may be addressed to the subscriber, in Princess-Anne, in the neighborhood of the Academy, or to Doctor MARTIN L HAYNIE, No 83, north Third-street, Philadelphia, or to the Printer hereof.

EZEKIEL HAYNIE.

January 20. Feb. 7. tu&f8w

This Day is Published,

BY Messr. Dobson, Carey, Campbell, Rice, and the other Booksellers, price One Dollar and twenty-five cents, elegantly printed on wove paper, and hot-pressed, by John Thompson,

A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF
The CONSTITUTIONS of the several States,

With each other, and with that of the United States: exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Constitution, and classing together their most important provisions, under the several heads of administration; with Notes and Observations. By WILLIAM SMITH, of South-Carolina, L.L. D. and member of the Congress of the United States. Dedicated to the People of the United States.

N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar. February 6 mwf

For Sale,

By George Deschamps, No. 91,
NORTH SIXTH-STREET,

Nova-Scotia Prime Salmon, in barrels and half barrels
Ditto Herring and Mackarel.
Smoaked Herring in barrels and kegs
Ditto Salmon, by the dozen or single one
Dry Codfish, from one to fifty kentals
Fine and coarse Salt
Nova-Scotia and French Plaster of Paris, in the stone and ground, for manure and stucco-work

December 1 tth&sf

Will be Sold, by Public Vendue,

On the 9th of March next,

A PLANTATION,

IN Ridley township, Delaware county, state of Pennsylvania, eleven miles from Philadelphia, and one from the great road leading thence to Chester; containing one hundred and twenty-three acres, twenty-three of which are woodland, and eighteen meadow. On the premises there are, a dwelling-house, barn, and other out-houses, in good repair; a good spring of water close to the house, and a fine stream of water runs through the premises; by which part of the meadow is watered, &c.

ALSO,

On the same day, the stock on the said farm; consisting of horses, cows, sheep, hogs, &c. A cart, plough, harrow, and other farming utensils; also a large copper still, with the household and kitchen furniture, among which are beds and bedding, an eight day clock, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

The sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon, where the conditions will be made known, and attendance given on the premises, by *CURTIS LEWIS.*

Ridley, February 13 14—tthsf tm9

Will be sold,

On Wednesday, *the 22d day of February, instant,*

At the Merchants' Coffee-House,

At 12 o'clock, noon,

A Lot, or Piece of Ground,

CONTAINING 12 acres and 100 perches, situate near the Blue Ball Tavern, on the Passyunk road, four miles from the city of Philadelphia. This Lot commands a view of the rivers Delaware and Schuylkill, is nearly inclosed with a good cedar post and rail fence, and has a never-failing spring of fresh water rising in it—One acre of which is good bottom meadow—adjoining lands of William Bingham, Esq. Jacob Sink, and others. The terms of sale, one fifth part in ten days after the day of sale, when immediate possession will be given, the residue in payments agreeable to the purchaser, on paying legal interest thereon, and giving security for the same, if required. An indisputable title will be given, upon making the first payment as aforesaid.

A Draft of said Lot may be seen at the Merchants' Coffee-House, and at the office of Alexander Power, No. 145 Chesnut-street, where further information may be had. Philadelphia, February 14 §t22

CUSTOM-HOUSE, February 13, 1797.

Sales at Auction.

AT the Custom House, on Monday next, the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock, for payment of duties, having remained in the stores beyond the time limited by law, the following goods: viz.

IH A tub of Brass Kettles
THI Seven boxes different specimens of Minerals
S†P K One box Playing Cards
PS One ditto Paper
TC A 1 & 2 Two boxes Pamphlets
WB Three casks Wine
A box Mill Saws
IM Six pockets Cotton
ICM One box Pamphlets
I§T 1 a 3 Three boxes Books
WM 1 & 2 Two boxes ditto
TD 202 One bale Girth Webb
One box Pamphlets
TW One case Women's Silk Shoes
One chest containing Cloth
One bundle Bags
M§R No. 4 One trunk Worsted Tassels
One bundle supple jack Canes
One box Candles
One ditto Soap
<> Two small boxes Linens

The Goods may be viewed at any time in the morning of the day of sale. (Signed) *SHARP DELANY,*
February 14 §tm Collector.

To the Benevolent.

THE Subscriber having rented that well known tavern house, on Silver Springs, Cumberland county, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Fort Pitt, which he had completely furnished for the accommodation of travellers, but which unfortunately, by accident caught fire about 12 o'clock in the morning, the 3d of November last, and in the space of one hour was totally consumed with all the furniture, wearing apparel, stores of liquors, &c. to a very large amount, attended with the melancholy loss of a daughter about twelve years of age, who only survived a few hours after the fire; his wife also disabled; and others of his family much hurt; he is now reduced to an unhappy and destitute situation—he therefore begs leave to solicit some relief from a generous public. The following gentlemen are pleased to undertake the trouble to receive subscriptions for his benefit: viz. Samuel Richardet, Merchants' Coffee-House; James Thompson, Indian Queen; George Irwin, Cross Keys, in Fourth-street, and John Dunwoody, Spread Eagle, High-street. DAVID BRIGGS.

Philadelphia, February 14 tth&stm3

For Freight or Charter,

THE SLOOP

Nancy,

SHE is a good vessel, sails fast, carries about 500 barrels, and will take in Freight to proceed Coastwise, or for the West-Indies.

For terms apply to EMANUEL SEAWARD, master, on board, at Arch-street wharf, or to

ISAAC HARVEY, Jun,
No. 5 South Water-street.

February 14 §tw

FOR SALE, ON BOARD SAID VESSEL,

A few coils Cordage,
CANDLES, and
SHOES.

New Theatre.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 15,
Will be presented (for the sixth time) an Historical Play, called

Columbus;
Or, A World Discovered.

To which will be added, a Farce, called

The Ghost.

Sir Jeffery Constant,	Mr. Warren
Captain Constant,	Mr. Darley, jun.
Clinch,	Mr. Morris
Trusty,	Mr. Francis
Roger,	Mr. Bates
Belinda,	Mrs. Harvey
Dorothy,	Mrs. Francis

Box, One Dollar twenty-five cents. Pit Seven Eighths of a Dollar, and Gallery, half a dollar.

☞ Tickets to be had at H. & P. Rice's Book-store. No. 50 High-street, and at the Office adjoining the Theatre.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to send their servants to keep places a quarter before 5 o'clock, and to order them, as soon as the company are seated, to withdraw, as they cannot on any account be permitted to remain.

The Doors of the Theatre will open at 5, and the Curtain rise precisely at 6 o'clock.

Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Office in the front of the theatre, from 10 till 2 o'clock, and from 10 till 4 on the days of performance.

VIVAT RESPUBLICA!

BOSTON, February 2.

St. CROIX BOUNDARY.

In a matter wherein the interest of this state is much concerned, our readers may wish to know its true situation:

In the month of August, 1796, the two original Commissioners, Mr. Howell, and Mr. Barclay, met at Halifax, in pursuance to the 5th article of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, with Great Britain. The two Commissioners, on the 29th of that month, appointed by choice, (not by lot,) the Hon. Egbert Benson, Esq. one of the Judges of the Supreme Judical Court of the state of New-York, the third Commissioner. On the 26th September, Mr. Benson arrived from New-York and met the other commissioners at St. Andrews, near the mouth of the two rivers for which the parties contend as the boundary. Those rivers are four leagues apart at their mouths, where they empty their waters into the Bay of Passamaquaddy, near the Bay of Fundy: but they diverge, one to the west, and the other to the north, so that their heads, or sources, are at a great distance from each other.

On the 5th of October, the Commissioners took the oath as required by the Treaty; and appointed Edward Winslow, Esq. of Frederickston, in the Province of New-Brunswick, (formerly of Plymouth, in Massachusetts) Secretary to the Board, and the oath of fidelity was administered to him. The Board being thus formed, the agent for the United States filed his memorial, requesting that the easternmost of the two rivers, called by the native Indians the Magaquadavie, should be declared to be the river St. Croix, truly meant and intended, under that name, as the boundary mentioned in the Treaty of Peace made in 1783. And proposing to offer evidence, and arguments to support his memorial, if the agent of his Britannic Majesty should deny, that to be the river intended in the Treaty of Peace as the river Saint-Croix.

The agent for his said Majesty being served with a copy of that memorial, filed another on the behalf of his government; therein stating that the western of the two rivers, by the native Indians called Scoudiack, was the Saint-Croix, truly meant and intended under that name, in the Treaty of Peace; and requested that the Board would declare that to be the river so intended and assigned divers reasons, and arguments in favor of his memorial.

The source of the river is very important in the business, because a line is by the Treaty to be drawn due north from the source of the river to the highlands, as the line between the two nations. Two lines drawn, due north from the source of the two rivers above mentioned, will be nearly about sixty miles from each other, and extend from the sea nearly one hundred and forty miles.

This distance of the two lines, from each other, is as they are severally stated by the agents, in their several claims. The British agent, claims the most western of the Scoudiack Lakes, which is near the river Penobscot, as the souce of the river Scoudiack, and the agent for the States, claims a place on the Magaquadavie at the source of that river. Which is right, or whether either is so, is to be determined by the Board.

The Commissioners are obliged to declare which is the river truly intended as the St. Croix, in the Treaty, and to determine the latitude, and longitude, of its mouth and source. To this end, surveys of both rivers became necessary. And one surveyor from the United States, and one from the British Government, were appointed to survey each river: Those artists returned from the business, on the last of November, having not then completed their work.

The Commissioners after taking the testimony of some Indians, produced by the agent of the United States, as witnesses, and after determining on the mode of admitting evidence, establishing the rate of wages of the artists and labourers employed, adjourned to meet in Boston on the second Tuesday of August, 1797. It is agreed, and determined, that the arguments shall be in writing, filed by way of memorial before the Board, stating the evidence; and that the Secretary shall prepare, and deliver one copy of the whole to the agent of each nation, to be by him delivered to his government. The argument on the part of the United States is directed to be forwarded to the agent of his Britannic Majesty, by the first day of February, 1797; that he may have time to prepare his reply.

By this mode of procedure the public will have on paper, the proceedings of a Judiciary Tribunal, appointed to decide between two sovereign independent nations, upon a cause of magnitude and importance.—Why should not all the nations on the earth, determine their disputes in this mode, rather than to choak the rivers with the carcases, and stain the soil of continents with their slain! The whole business has been proceeded upon with great ease, candor, and good humor.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, January 16—Continued.

Mr. Gallatin's speech continued.

Again, that tax, he said, would not only fall equally upon the people, but also upon different districts of country He would say that if he were to chuse between a tax on salt or one on land, he should certainly prefer the latter, since the inhabitants of his district would be four times more affected by one than the other, because, being very remote from market, their land is of course of comparatively small value, but they use more salt than persons living nearer the shore, and would consequently pay twice as much according to their numbers as persons nearer to market, while in a land tax, they would pay one half, in proportion to their number; because their land was of less value in proportion to that of an equal number, of persons living near to sea ports.

Nor was this all; he looked upon a tax upon salt of so unequal a nature, that there was scarcely any tax which he would not sooner agree to. You may, said he, lay burdens upon people to a certain amount, and they will be borne; but the moment you add to them, you overset the whole. In parts very remote from the sea, salt was at an enormous price. It might be said the encrease of a few cents could not be much; but it would, and if it were encreased ever so little, it would be impossible to pay it.

Having made these observations on salt, he would readily agree with gentlemen that a direct tax was not a very agreeable thing. He felt himself, and he knew his constituents would feel, that it was worse than no tax at all; but, he believed, except the impost on some articles could be advanced, they had no resource but in direct taxes.

If they find a tax on salt, or upon stamps (a most odious thing) cannot be laid, they must have recourse to a direct tax; and if it could be done with propriety it should be done.

He would notice only one remark which fell from the gentleman from New-Jersey (Mr. Henderson.) He mentioned three articles upon which additional impost might be laid, viz. clocks, watches and tea. He said he ought to have credit for his ingenuity; since those were three articles which were more smuggled into the United States than any other, and the duty upon which, on that account, it had been contemplated to lower. He had also mentioned the sale of public land. He believed no great expectations could be had from that quarter, as no townships were expected at present to be sold. Besides, if money should arise from the sale of land, it could not go to pay the 6 per cents. They must be paid out of the revenue. On reference to the act, this would be seen.

Mr. G. concluded by saying, he did not mean at present to enter more into the subject of direct taxation, as what he had heard against the system was of so trifling a nature as not to deserve particular notice.

Mr. Muhlenberg, from the committee to whom it was referred to report whether any and what additional standing rules were necessary to be added to those already adopted, reported the following: "That every member presenting a petition or memorial, shall state its contents, and if it appear in substance the same as has been already decided upon in the House, it shall not be received, except new matter of facts appear therein."

A bill was received from the Senate, for giving force and effect to the laws of the United States in the state of Tennessee, which was twice read and ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, January 17.

Mr. R. Sprigg presented a petition from Samuel Green, deputy postmaster of Annapolis, praying for an encrease of salary.—Referred to the committee on the subject of post-office and post roads.

Mr. Hancok presented the petition of Griffith Griffiths, a soldier in the last war, praying for compensation. Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Madison moved that the House should resolve itself into a committee of the whole, on the Algerine business; for which purpose he supposed it would be necessary to clear the house and galleries. They were accordingly cleared, and the business occupied the house for the remainder of the Day.

Wednesday, January 18.

The house being in a committee of the whole on the subject of further revenue, Mr. Dent, in the chair.

Mr. Williams said he could have wished that the motion for postponing this business had succeeded, in order that the house might have gone into a committee of the whole on the report respecting the military establishment, in order that it might have been ascertained whether certain deductions which were contemplated would not take place. He trusted they would, which together with certain deductions from the naval establishment, would considerably reduce the sum proposed to be raised by a direct tax. He thought therefore, it had been better to have gone into the subject of appropriations before they came to a conclusion on the present business. For his own part, he said, whatever sum might be wanted, it was his opinion that it would be best to raise it by indirect taxes; since he could not consent to go into a system of direct taxation, until indirect taxes should be exhausted. But he believed if the present revenue was not diminished by unforeseen difficulties, it would prove equal to all the demands which might come against it. This being the case, it was only necessary for them to organize a direct tax, in order to have it ready to be resorted to in case of necessity; and, in that case our citizens would meet it with cheerfulness: He was confident that our government could be supported by direct taxes, and he wished to convince other powers that this was the case. He despised the cringing to any nation. Let them, said he, interrupt our commerce, yet, on our ground, we can defend ourselves.

It appeared to him that a deduction might be made from the naval department of 218,120 dollars, which was the estimate for seamen, since, as the vessels were not built, nor would they be for this year. In the report of the committee to whom it was referred to enquire whether any and what amendments were necessary in the act for the military establishment, it was to be recommended to strike out the dragoons, and eight privates to the infantry; but he thought these would not be wanted in the peace establishment; there would therefore be a deduction of the dragoons. There might also be great deductions in the commissary's department, so that in the military and naval departments there might be a deduction of from 6 to 800,000 dollars, probably more; and if so, a small sum would only be wanting. But if it should be supposed otherwise, then it would be necessary to cast about for the best means of raising the money. He believed the mode proposed by the gentleman from S. Carolina (Mr. Harper) for an increase to certain of the imposts duties would be the best. A considerable augmentation might be made to the present revenue from foreign spirits imported. It would not, he supposed, be proper to augment the impost duty, because it might lead to smuggling, but an additional duty might be raised from it by way of excise.

The present system of excise on wine and spirits, he said, was unequal, and only one fourth part so productive as it might be. And indeed if by an increase of duty only one third of the quantity should be used, the health and morals of the people would be less injured. At present, he said, it was notorious, that many of the Europeans coming into this country, and finding spirits at so low a price, fell into the immoderate use of them, and thereby rendered themselves incapable of being useful as artizans or farmers. Any tax, therefore, which would have a tendency to prevent this excess, would not only benefit the revenue but preserve the morals of the people. Mr. W. had it from the best authority, he said, that in the last war, one of the best British regiments, lying at Albany, though when they came there they were a sober and discreet set of men, by reason of their being able to get spirits at a very low price, they could not refrain from the use of them, and became mere sots.

The present mode of collecting the duty on foreign spirits was unequal, because five dollars were pain for a licence to authorize a person to sell spirits and the like sum for wine, and one who sold only 30 gallons in a year, paid as much as he who sold 50 times as much. This licence, he said, lay hard upon the lower class of people in the country; because, in the interior of the country, a retailler may not sell more than 30 gallons a year, which would be mostly used by sick persons, and consequently the tax fell very unequally; but if persons were to pay in proportion to the quantity sold, the produce, which at present was 58,000, might be increased to three or four times as much.

It had been supposed that an additional duty might be raised from salt; but, as it had been justly stated by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Gallatin) it was necessary to act with caution to taxing that article, because it would fall very unequally. As far as it was used by man it would operate as a poll-tax; but with respect to cattle, the farther they were removed from the sea coast, the more salt was necessary to be given them. The farmer, near the sea coast, used no salt for his cattle; but those in the remote parts of the union were obliged to use considerable quantities at a very high price; an additional duty on salt would, therefore, be more burdensome to farmers in general, than would be a land-tax. The only recommendation which a duty on this article would have, it would be certain; but, as it operated so unequally, this tax ought not to be gone into, or at least no great augmentation should be made. If a land-tax was not agreed to, however, a small addition might be made to the present duty.

Admitting that the plan proposed by the gentleman from South-Carolina, of additional imposts, be the best, the committee of Ways and Means might pe left to judge upon what articles an increase of duty would be most proper. He should wish it to be made chiefly upon articles of luxury and expense, but would leave any calculation upon the subject to the committee of Ways and Means.

He understood 60,000 dollars had been received for lands sold agreeably to the act of last session, if that act had allowed the apportionment of the land in small lots as was then suggested, much more of it would have been sold; as the opinion of the majority had however been found to be wrong, he trusted it would be remedied this session, that the sales might go on again, and that some very considerable support might be had from that quarter.

In levying taxes, he said, we ought to have two objects in view, viz. the strength and wealth of our nation; as to the strength of our nation, it was derived from the number of its inhabitants; its wealth from the surplus produced by agriculture. They should, therefore, be especially careful how they made infringements on agriculture.

History, Mr. W. said, informed them of the annihilation of Nations by means of direct taxation. He referred gentleman to the situation of the Roman Empire in its innocence, and asked them whether they had any direct taxes? No; indirect taxes, and taxes upon luxuries and spices from the Indies were their sources of revenue; but, as soon as they changed their system to direct taxation, it operated to their ruin; their children were sold for slaves, and the Empire fell from its splendor. Shall we then follow this system. He trusted not.

Mr. W. said notwithstanding his objections to direct taxes being adopted at the present time, he had no objection to the organization of a plan which might be resorted to, in case of any unforeseen embarrasment befalling our commerce.

They ought to consider, he said, that the constitution of the United States guaranteed to each individual state, a Republican form of government. Some of those governments he said, were supported by direct taxes, and the reason was obvious, they had no other means of raising the money.

This being the case, and the constitution of the United States having guaranteed that right, how, he asked, were those states who supported their governments by direct taxes at present, to answer the demands of both claims on their lands?

A tax on land, Mr. W. said, must be very unequal; because there was no way of reaching the monied men, who lived in great cities, and tho' large holders of land, their land was in the hands of their tenants who must pay the tax. There would not be less than 50 millions of property which would escape a tax of this kind. The tax would, therefore be unequal; and he knew no way of coming at monied men, unless, as in some of the states men should be obliged to come forward and swear to the sums of money they had on interest; but this, he said was multiplying oaths to no effect.

Besides, Mr. W. said, our country was so situated, that there was great difficulty in getting a land tax with any certainty. In the state of Delaware, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and a great part of New-Jersey, it might be got at by valuation; but in other parts it operated very unequally. Nor did he agree with the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Swanwick) that the land tax in England did not operate equally. The land tax there was laid by valuation; it was true that it was estimated in the Doomsday Book; but, though it was unequal at first, it had been remedied by time, because when land was transferred from one hand to another, it was bought according to the high or low price at which it was taxed. If it was valued high, it sold proportionably low, and if low, high in proportion, but, in a new country, like ours, he said, it was impossible to lay a land tax with any degree of accuracy. In European countries, he said, the Commonalty did not hold land. It was in few hands; but was this the case here? Or was it wished to be so? Here, he said, the community at large held land, every man, comparatively speaking, held his farm; or if they found a difficulty in getting it, they went back into the country and assisted in clearing fresh land. Nor ought this desire of possessing land to be checked.

Another thing, he said, they ought not to lay a tax that one citizen should live upon another. Although the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Gallatin) supposed it would not cost more than 7 1-2 per cent, he believed it would cost more than 30 per cent, and if so, the public officers live upon those people who pay the tax.

Mr. W. said it was notorious that we had already too many officers. Let any gentleman take up Neckar on the finances of France, and it would be found that there were more officers in this government than in France, in proportion to the number of its inhabitants, before the revolution. He hoped, therefore, they would not be increased. Besides, in thus creating officers, the frugality and œconomy of a republican government was in a degree destroyed.

But it was said by mercantile gentlemen, that the farmer did not pay his proportion of taxes. Very few observations, he thought, would prove this. The common farmer, he said, paid a tax according to his crop; if he had but an indifferent crop, he bought but little merchandize; but if he had a good

crop, he parted with his money freely. Sometimes, indeed they get credit from merchants, upon the proſpect of a good crop, and if they were diſappointed, diſtreſs and ruin were ſometimes the conſequence.

It was well obſerved by the gentleman from Penſylvania (Mr. Gallatin) that the only difficulty there was in collecting taxes from farmers was owing to the want of circulating medium. The common farmer, he obſerved, had little to do with money, he lived moſtly by bartering one thing for another. A common mechanic in a town had more money paſs through his hands than a farmer in the country.

But, ſaid the gentleman from Pennſylvania (Mr. Swanwick) the farmers are becoming rich. Suppoſe they are, were not perſons in cities alſo growing rich? Did lands in the country, he aſked, riſe equally with lots in the city? Did the rents of farmers increaſe with the houſes in the city? He believed not, but the advantage was in favor of cities. He would aſk how many farms in the country let for a ſum equal to that gentleman's hotel and circus over the way, viz. 500l a year? That gentleman had charged gentlemen with voting away money for the Federal City and other purpoſes, with unconcern, becauſe the money was raiſed from commerce; but, he would aſk whether the farmers voted for building frigates, and what his obſervations were when voting for a naval armament, a treaty with Algiers, &c. Theſe were not for the intereſt of the farmer, and ſtill there was no difficulty in raiſing money for theſe purpoſes. The next view that gentleman took was on the banks of the Hudſon, to ſee the farmers there ſit at their eaſe, whilſt the poor merchant could not ſleep for fear of his property at ſea. If that gentleman was fond of a rural life, he ſaid, he ſhould be glad if he would come and live beſide him. It might add value to their country. He had no objection to his enjoying his pleaſure in the way he liked beſt, and he hoped he would permit them to enjoy theirs, which he believed equal to any thing which could be found in all the luxuries of a city.

It had been ſaid that it could not be ſuppoſed that a farmer paid any part of the duty of goods ſold by auction. If merchants, he ſaid, made bad calculations, and ordered more goods than he could diſpoſe of, was the farmer to be injured, becauſe of his folly? The farmer ſometimes miſcalculated, as well as the merchant, and was ſometimes obliged to ſell the whole of his produce, and his farm too, to pay his debt. But would gentlemen ſay that merchants had not gone on wrong principles, and inſtead of making their remittances in proper time, had gone into land ſpeculations, and ſome of them having gone into the carrying of contraband articles, had from ſtep to ſtep augmented our difficulties.

Merchants, he ſaid, ſhould follow their true intereſts, and then they would not be embarraſſed and obliged to ſend their goods to vendue to make good their payments again at the banks; but if they would not attend to their buſineſs, could the former help it? For his own part, he viewed all theſe matters as tending to one point; things would by and by find their level. The merchant would find his true intereſt; the country was growing rich; luxury and diſſipation, he believed, had outrun population; but, he expected things would ſoon remedy themſelves.

He was willing that the ſyſtem of direct taxation ſhould be brought forward, and organized, that at a proper time it might be carried into effect.

He thought differently from the gentleman from Pennſylvania with reſpect to the effect of a land tax on emigration. The fertility and ſalubrity of the climate were ſuch as to tempt people to come to this country, but a land tax would rather deter, than encourage emigration. Mr. W. wiſhed to encourage commerce as far as was conſiſtent; but not ſo far as to injure agriculture. The wealth of this country, he ſaid, aroſe from agriculture; it was from the ſurpluſage of agriculture that all our importations, and conſequently the imports were paid for. Should they then check it? It was from agriculture and rural life that population was encreaſed: From agriculture the militia, the bulwark of our nation, was ſupported; and whilſt it furniſhed freight for our veſſels and thoſe of foreign countries (the fiſheries excepted) ſhould they check it? He thought not. He hoped, therefore, they ſhould do nothing more at preſent than organize the ſyſtem. This being done, we can have recourſe thereto, in caſe our commerce ſhould be interrupted, or indirect taxation be found inſufficient.

Mr. Craik ſaid he ſhould not follow gentlemen through all the arguments uſed on this occaſion; becauſe he thought a greater part of them inapplicable. He believed the queſtion before them was one of the moſt important which had been agitated in that houſe ſince the adoption of the preſent government. And however gentlemen had attempted by the courſe of their arguments to divert the attention of the committee from it, he hoped they would not ſucceed. He truſted the ingenious calculations of the gentleman from Maſſachuſetts (Mr. Varnum) intended to lead the committee to believe, that inſtead of improving the revenue, they might look out for objects of expenſe, as the revenue was more than ſufficient to defray the current expenſes, would have little effect. And when told by the gentleman from New-Jerſey (Mr. Henderſon) that it would be a ſubject of great irritation; that it was an unpopular queſtion; that the public was not ready for it, it was enough to alarm the houſe; but he truſted ſuch inſinuations would have no influence upon the deciſion of the queſtion.

He thought the good ſenſe and underſtanding of the houſe, exerciſed upon the materials before them, would point out the neceſſity of entering fully into the preſent buſineſs. There could be little doubt, he ſaid, that revenue was really wanted. He believed that the incorrect ſtatement of the gentleman from Maſſachuſetts (Mr. Varnum) had been ſufficiently expoſed by the gentleman from Penſylvania (Mr. Gallatin). The only organized ſyſtem grounded upon an opinion that revenue was wanting, was that which had been introduced by the gentleman from South-Carolina (Mr. Harper) and he thought from the principles contained in that plan, the queſtion before them had a ſtrong claim to attention. He believed that reſolution went to eſtabliſh the principle of neceſſity to go into the plan propoſed by the preſent report.

The obſervations which had been made on the preſent queſtion went more to the quantum of revenue, than to the principle itſelf. When they were told they were not to meet the preſent propoſition, becauſe it would be unpopular; becauſe viewed as an engine of government—an unwieldy machine in the hands of government, not to be brought into operation. Such expreſſions might create alarm; but it was neceſſary to ſee how they were founded.

Mr. Craik ſaid when he looked at the ſituation of the revenue, and ſaw the reliance which was placed on foreign reſources, he was convinced of the neceſſity of adopting the preſent meaſure; and when he reflected on the motion for putting off the preſent queſtion, by means of extending the indirect taxes, he was diſpoſed to apologiſe for the preſent ſyſtem of revenue laws. He believed they owed their origin to exiſting circumſtances. When the preſent federal government was erected, it was conſidered in the nature of an experiment; it went into operation with fear and hope; many were oppoſed to it; and it might be conſidered wiſe and politic at the time, that the people ſhould have an opportunity afforded to examine the ſyſtem, and that nothing ſhould be propoſed to them of an irritating nature, but that every thing ſhould be carried on in as eaſy manner as poſſible. It was probably on this account that a ſyſtem of direct taxes was not propoſed to the people at an early period.

He believed that it was a meaſure of policy, which could not be queſtioned, that every government ought to arrange its taxes, ſo that every man of property ſhould pay his equal proportion of them. He believed that it was neceſſary for that purpoſe to have both a plan of direct and indirect taxation in operation at the ſame time, as when every man bore his proportion of the public expenſe, it drew tighter the hands of connection between the people and the government. Was there, he aſked, a gentleman in that houſe, whoſe obſervations did not furniſh him with inſtances under the preſent ſyſtem, of wealthy independent farmers, ſelling, perhaps, from a thouſand to fifteen hundred buſhels of wheat in a year, who were ſo iſolated by their ſituation, their oconomy and frugality, as to make their own cloaths, to eat their own produce, and to drink the juice of their own fruit, and who, therefore, pay nothing towards the expenſes of government, except a few cents duty upon the ſalt uſed? Was it, he aſked, right and proper, that ſuch a deſcription of perſons ſhould be excuſed from bearing a portion of the public burthens? He thought it was not. This afforded one reaſon, amongſt many, in favor of originating direct taxes. But there were others more weighty. Was there a man who looked at the ſituation of our country, and ſaw the precarious foundation on which its finances ſtood, who did not tremble for the conſequences? It was not neceſſary, he ſaid, to draw an imaginary picture, nor to excite alarm; it was not neceſſary to go into calculations of what was probable; to be reſpected abroad, it was neceſſary revenue ſhould be firmly eſtabliſhed. He believed it was the ſinew of government, the oil which was to keep the wheels of it in motion.

[To be continued.]

Gazette of the United States, AND Philadelphia Daily Advertiſer.

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 14.

Extract of a letter from London, Dec. 4.

"Since my reſpects to you of yeſterday's date, nothing new has occurred, nor ſhould I again have ſo ſoon written you, if it was not to ſay, that the few laſt days as a paper of the firſt inſtant, accompanying this, juſtly expreſſes it, have been the proudeſt ones ever Old England ſaw, inſomuch that true born Britons, have with eagerneſs ſtrove who ſhould be firſt to ſubſcribe his portion of Mr. Pitt's voluntary loan to carry on the war, if neceſſary, for another campaign with vigour. My Bankers began with one hundred thouſand pounds—twice the money Mr. Pitt requires would have been ſubſcribed if government had kept the liſt open. With the moſt fervent hope that this meaſure may have its due weight with the French directory, and be the means of reſtoring that bleſſing peace, I am &c."

Married on Thurſday morning at the Friends Meeting Houſe in Market-Street, JOHN BALDERSON, Eſq. Bucks County, to the amiable Miſs ELIZABETH LANGDON, of this city.

Mr. FENNO,

IN all the tranſactions of our State Legiſlatures for ſome months, I have not obſerved that any attention has been given to that heretofore much labored point the inſtitution of public ſchools: to paſs over other things, the time ſpent in oppoſing an addreſs to the Preſident, after what has been done by former legiſlatures, would have been amply ſufficient to the adjuſting and maturing this important plan. Every hour's delay in ſo momentous a buſineſs, is of weighty importance to the intereſt of Pennſylvania. Since, if the eſtabliſhment is to prove beneficial, the ſooner we are put in poſſeſſion of the benefit, the better. If it is to be rejected, it ought ſpeedily to be determined on, that ſome ſubſtitute may be found; and of the one or the other, it is on all hands allowed we ſtand in the moſt urgent need: let us be relieved then, from the uncertainty we are in, that we may know on what ground we ſtand. In the important point of education, as well as moſt other improvements in civil life, it is ſeldom found that we remain ſtationary: we either progreſs or recede—it is a home queſtion, but the ſeriouſneſs of the conſideration demands it to be put. Is not the latter at preſent the caſe with us? Is a competent education within the attainment of the generality? On the contrary, is it not lamentably confined to a number exceſſively ſmall in compariſon with the whole maſs of citizens? As we hope to ſee perpetuated that free government we have inſtituted, for the preſervation of peace, liberty and happineſs amongſt us; and as we expect to hand down to after ages, bleſſings ſo immenſe; ſo ought our anxiety to propagate information, to inform, enlighten and educate the whole community, to be continual and unceaſing; and may we not learn too late that theſe are the only means in any wiſe adequate to this great end.

CHARONDAS.

A writer under the ſignature of 'a citizen' in the American Daily Advertiſer, and tranſcribed to be ſure into the Aurora, threatens a ſeries of numbers in which he promiſes to expoſe Mr. Secretary Pickering's reaſoning in the late important communication. The menace of jacobiniſm we have long learned to deſpiſe, whether it appear in the unwarrantable liberties of a foreign miniſter's notes, or in the very equivocal dreſs of Frenchify'd citizenſhip—If this honeſt citizen go on as he has begun we ſhall be under new obligations to his employers: he attempts to ridicule the Secretary, (and of courſe the Preſident) becauſe he has rely'd upon that expoſition to the motives of the old French cabinet, which that cabinet gave to the world, and which the late French committee repeated as a mark of the deteſtation due that very cabinet—He vindicates the French cabinet from the charge of *ſelfiſhneſs*, by proving that they were *too proſligate to be credited*. To deſtroy their ſincerity in evil and ſiniſter motives, he pledges himſelf to their inſincerity and total indifference to truth—this is a precious *vindication*. This ſpecies of morality in the very front of the attack on the Preſident ſets every mind at eaſe—ingenuity thus employ'd will never do miſchief. The boſom of every man (who is not a *Filoſofer*) is againſt ſuch an examiner.

A Correſpondent informs the Street Commiſſioners, that there is a large hole in the pavement in Mulberry ſtreet, north ſide, juſt below Fifth ſtreet; as this hole commenced (as the writer believes,) between one and two years ago, and has been progreſſing in ſize ever ſince, until at length the pavement is ſcarcely paſſable, the writer ſuppoſes the Street Commiſſioners have not been able to diſcern it, therefore gives them this public information of the nuiſance.

Extract of a letter from a reſpectable Merchant in London, to his friend in this City, dated December 2, 1796.

My dear Friend,

I think it will be ſome ſatisfaction to be informed after all has been ſaid upon the ſubject, that the Miniſter of this country does not meet with ſuch difficulties as have been foretold in raiſing a ſufficient ſum of money for the ſupplies of government for the year.

At a general meeting of the proprietors of the Bank ſtock yeſterday, it was announced by the governor, that Mr. Pitt propoſed to the public an open loan to which every man might ſubſcribe what he thought proper, above one hundred pounds. Suffice it generally to ſay, that the terms are not equal to an inveſtment of money in the five per cents. at the preſent price, viz. 87 per cent—yet not far ſhort perhaps 3 per cent—the amount aſked for, eighteen million pounds ſterling: 1ſt payment 2d January, 2d, March 3d, and 4th, between then and October 1797. The Governor ſaid the ſenſe of the Directors had been taken on the occaſion, and it was propoſed that the Bank in its collective capacity ſubſcribe one million; and the directors in their individual capacity four hundred thouſand pounds—that on the following day and ſubſequent ones, books would be open at the Bank to receive public ſubſcriptions. It was then (after ſome propoſals relating to the ſum to be laid down by the Bank) aſked, by a gentleman preſent, if books could not be *immediately* opened to receive the names and ſums of the gentlemen preſent? None had been prepared, but in about ten minutes books were got, and before night ſix millions five hundred thouſand pounds were ſubſcribed; and it is thought probable that in the courſe of this day the whole 18 millions will be filled up in the books at the Bank only, and that by the City of London. I may be under an error but I will hazard an opinion that if the Miniſter had aſked a voluntary loan of the whole ſum without intereſt, he would have procured it.

London, Dec. 2.

INTERESTING INFORMATION.

Extract of a letter from Sam. Bayard, Eſq. to the Chairman of the Committee of Merchants of this City, dated London, 25th November.

"There have been ſeveral caſes heard by the lords of appeal, ſince their meeting this term, in all of which they have reverſed the decrees of condemnations below—in one (the Betſy, Betterton) with coſt and damages, in others with intereſt from the time of condemnation, and the coſts of appeal.

"After deciding the laſt caſe, that of the Jane, Lillibridge, they formally gave notice to the proctors and agents, that if in future they ſhould bring any more ſuch caſes before them, when they could not reaſonably expect the ſentences of condemnation to be affirmed, they might depend on being adjudged to reſtore the American property with full coſts and damages."

BALTIMORE, February 10.

About eleven o'clock the evening before laſt, a gang of thieves were diſcovered to be in the ſtore of Mr. Marſh, in Howard ſtreet. Notwithſtanding the ſtricteſt ſearch was made for them, it ſeems they were ſo old in iniquity, as to elude the vigilance of their purſuers, all except one (about 12 years old and not ſo great an adept at the buſineſs) who was apprehended and made to inform of the reſt. They were four in number, all French Weſt India negroes, and belonged to one man; none of them appeared to be older than 19. It is ſuppoſed they ſkulked in and concealed themſelves in the evening; and had they been able to have cleared themſelves with their booty, might have preferred that mode, during the exiſtence of patroles, to firing and pillaging. They had nearly broken open a deſk, before diſcovered. This ſhould make people examine their houſes well before they commit themſelves to ſleep.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

ARRIVED.

From the Hook.

Ship	Ann & Mary, Billis,	Charleſton
Brig	Neutrality, King,	Jeremie
	Molly, Reynolds,	Hiſpaniola
	Suſannah, Fitzpatrick,	Bourdeaux
	Sally, Hawkins,	Aux-Cayes
	Little Maria, Duncan,	Malaga
	Amaziele, (Swede) Matz,	Oporto
	Johanna, (Dane) Tieſen,	Hamburgh
Schr.	Commerce, Harnell,	P. Prince
	Tryal, Hand,	Alexandria
Schr.	Juliana, Stevens,	Boſton
	Friendſhip, Monteath,	Jacmel
	Lydia & Polly, Jenkins,	Savannah
Sloop	William, White,	North Carolina
	Lively, Hill,	Snowhill
	Jack, Burrows,	St. Thomas's
	Maria, Young,	Petit Guave
Schr.	Juno, Marriot,	Boſton, (via New York) 4
Sloop	Nancy, Seward,	Newbury Port 19
Galliot	Chriſtiana (Dane) Clink,	New-York 4
Ship	South Carolina, Garman,	Charleſton
	Columbia, Maſon,	Amſtetdam
Brig	Vigilanoſ, (Swede) Richter,	Leghorn
Schr.	Induſtry, Salter,	Portſmouth, (N. H.)
Sloop	Harriot, Navarra,	New-York

February 12.

Barque	Jupiter, (Swede) Schales,	Marſeilles
Ship	Two Siſters, Henry,	Port-au-Prince
Schr.	Illinois, Pitman,	Plat Form

CLEARED.

Ship	North America, A. Coffin,	Londonderry
Brig	Fly, Hubbel,	Petit Guave
Schr.	Helena, Plumſtead, Van Duyon,	Port-au-Prince
Sloop	Mary, Saunders,	Frederickſburgh.

From the Log Book of the Trial, Knox, from Hamburgh.

Dec. 13, in lat. 33, 59, long. 37, ſpoke the ſchooner Speedwell, Story, 13 days from Boſton to Cadiz, all well, had met with very hard gales. Jan. 13, ſpoke the ſhip Independence, 18 days out from New London to the Weſt Indies, had experienced very hard weather on the coaſt, and loſt the whole of his live ſtock off deck.

Jan. 23, was boarded by a Britiſh privateer of 6 guns, and politely treated.

Capt. Fitzpatrick of the Suſannah, from Bordeaux, ſpoke in lat. 22, 48, N. long. 32, 30, the brig George of Boſton, from Cadiz to Boſton, out 40 days.

The brig Chance, Froſt, was to ſail about the 10th December laſt, from Bordeaux for Baltimore.

The Sloop Julian, Robeſon, of this Port is arrived at Norfolk from Hiſpaniola, diſtmaſted, and otherwiſe in great diſtreſs.

SALEM (Maſſachuſetts) February 3.

SHIP NEWS.

In our laſt, mention was made of the ſeizure of captain Elkins's ſhip at Barbadoes. It appears, by information ſince received, that ſhe was merely ordered to lie too under the ſtern of a ſloop of war, and examined. Three of her hands were preſſed on the morning of her arrival, but two of them were returned in the afternoon, and the other was expected to be delivered up ſoon. The information that the captain was confined on ſhore alſo appears to be premature. He did not find it perfectly convenient to heave down and repair his ſhip at Barbadoes, and was in expectation of going to Martinique for that purpoſe

PORT OF BOSTON, February 4.

Arrived, ſchooner Ranger, captain Eaſterbrooks, 28 day from St. Bartholomews.

Capt. Eaſterbrooks informs, that the Grand Turk, of New York, from India, was taken, in lat. 20, by an Engliſh ſhip, and ſent into Domiaica the 24th December, where ſhe was immediately diſmiſſed, and ſailed the ſame day for home.—She was ſoon after taken by a French privateer; and afterwards retaken by a Britiſh 64 gun ſhip, and ſent into St. Kitts. He alſo informs that a ſhip from India, name unknown, belonging to Providence, has been taken and carried to a French port; whence ſhe was cut out by a Britiſh armed ſchooner, and carried into St. Kitts.

NEW-YORK, February 11.—ARRIVED,

Schooner	Regulator, Woodbridge	Jamaica
Sloop	Lydia, Bradley	Boſton

CLEARED.

Ship	General Waſhington, Steel	Londonderry

The Pigou, Sinclair, from this port, is arrived at Cork.

The Factor, Kemp, from New-York; and the Concord, Huſſey, from Boſton, paſſed Graveſend on the 4th December.

NORFOLK, February 4.

Extract from the log book of the ſhip Bowman, Capt. Dickſon, arrived here on Wedneſday, 9 weeks from Amſterdam.

January 12, in lat. 22, long. 57, ſpoke the ſhip James and William, of Norfolk, captain Wonnicott, 84 days from St. Ubes; drove off the coaſt, and then ſtanding for the Weſt-Indies. Supplied him with beef, bread, and potatoes.

Capt. Wonnicott had ſpoke a ſloop, the maſter of which informed him that he was 70 days out from Anguilla, in want of every kind of proviſions; had alſo bore away for the Weſt-Indies; that when on the coaſt he had ſeen two brigs and a ſchooner wrecked.

Yeſterday arrived here the ſloop Julian, of Philadelphia, W. C. Robeſon, maſter, 65 days from L'Anceveau (Hiſpaniola) in diſtreſs, having carried away her maſt in a heavy gale on the 29th December laſt. On the 19th of January, in lat. 33, 30. long. 71, 30, fortunately fell in with the brig Sally of New-York, Welſter Brown, maſter, 5 days out, bound to Jamaica, who relieved them with a barrel of pork, two thirds of a barrel of beef, and a barrel of bread; the ſloop was entirely out of proviſion at the time of falling in with the brig.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, February 10.

ENTERED.

Ship	Columbia, Town,	Liverpool
	Mount Vernon, Brooks,	Rotterdam
	Becky, Conyngham,	Cork
	Juliana, Hayward,	Hamburg
Brig	Sally, Beaty,	St. John's
	Sandwich, Fiſher,	Antigua
	Diamond, Jones,	Liverpool and Norfolk
	Orion, Shaw,	Liverpool
	Porga, Philips,	Naſſau (N. P.)
	Two Brothers, Stodder,	Penobſcot
Sch'r	Hawk, Stran,	Havanna
	Siſters, Byas,	Cape-Francois
	Peggy, Gerſuch,	Jacquemel
	Godfrey, Jones,	Halifax
	Jay-Bird, Burgeſs,	Cape-Francois
	Succeſs, Baldry,	Gonaives
	Dorcheſter, Booth,	Porto-Rico
	Polly, Brown,	Norfolk
	Two Brothers, De Gland,	Do.
Sloop	Robert and William, Watts,	St. Martin's
	Dolphin, Ruſſell,	Jacquemel
	Clariſſa, Rottenlar,	Annapolis
	Polly, Mann,	Alexandria
	Polly, Gifford,	Annapolis

The ſhip Birmingham, captain Harriſon, ſailed from Liverpool for this port on the 28th of November.

The brig Commerce, captain Tutell, was to ſail from Liverpool for Alexandria on the 2d of December.

Notice

To the American Sailors returned from Algiers.

YOU are requeſted to call at my houſe, on Thurſday, the 16th inſtant, at ten o'clock, to receive the money I collected for you. ST. MARY,

331 Market-ſtreet.

February 14 2t

Wants a Place,

AS WAITER in a gentleman's Houſe, a young man who has lived for a conſiderable time in ſome of the firſt houſes in the city, and whoſe character is ſure; or would engage with a ſingle gentleman to attend on him.

Directions left at the New York and Baltimore ſtage-office, No. 10, ſouth 4th, near Market ſtreet, for R. H. will be attended to. February 14 ¶3t

Partnerſhip diſſolved.

THIS is to notify the Public, and all perſons concerned, that the Partnerſhip of BLACK & WELLS, dealers in Dry Goods, was diſſolved the firſt of January laſt.

ROBERT BLACK.

Philadelphia, February 14, 1797 t3w

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City of Washington.

SCHEME of the Lottery, No. II, for the improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-house,	20,000 dollars, & cash 30,000, are	50,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash 25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash 15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000 & cash 10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash 5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash 5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of		10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are	10,000
10 do.	1,000 - -	10,000
20 do.	500 - -	10,000
00 do.	100 - -	10,000
200 do.	50 - -	10,000
400 do.	25 - -	10,000
1,000 do.	20 -	20,000
15,000 do.	10 -	150,000
16,739 Prizes.		
33,261 Blanks.		
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,		400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington---Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these prawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The Drawing will commence as soon as the tickets are old off.---The money prizes will be payable in thirty days after it is finished; and any prizes for which fortunate numbers are not produced within twelve months after the drawing is closed, are to be considered as given towards the fund for the University; it being determined to settle the whole business in a year from the ending of the drawing, and to take up the bonds given as security.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

The twenty four gentlemen who by appointment of the late Commissioners assisted in the management of the Hotel Lottery are requested to undertake this arduous task a second time on behalf of the public; a sufficient number of these having kindly accepted, it is hoped that she iends to a National University and the other federal objects may continue to favor the design.

By accounts received from the different parts of the Continent as well as from Europe, where the tickets have been sent for sale, the public are assured that the drawing will speedily commence, and that the care and caution unavoidably necessary to insure a safe disposal of the tickets, has rendered the short suspension indispensable.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

*** Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells Cooper's Ferry. eo

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Lancaster, Harrisburgh, Carlisle, Shippensburg and Sunbury

STAGES.

The public are requested to take notice, that the partnership which has for some time subsisted between Mathias Slough of Lancaster, and William Geer, is now dissolved: but, not as M. Slough insinuates to the public without just cause; as will more fully appear by a letter on the subject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December last. a recital of which is not now deemed necessary. Any gentleman who wishes to be more circumstantially informed of the merits of this business, by applying to W. Geer may have the perusal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly justifiable in attaching himself to any other person in the prosecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippensburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous support the public were pleased to confer on the first effort in this business, William Geer, in conjunction with Messrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to prosecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and dispatch that a zeal to oblige the public can possibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horses, and every appurtenance to render the passage safe and commodious, inform those who wish to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their seats at George Weed's, the sign of the White Horse, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaster, Harrisburg, Carlisle and Shippensburg. The fare as hitherto established.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will start every Wednesday from the house of Samuel Elder, in Harrisburg, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thursday, and return from thence and arrive at Harrisburg every Saturday, so that passengers destined for Lancaster or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaster, Jan. 27, 1797.

N. B. This Line of Stages starts from the house of William Ferree, in Lancaster, on every Tuesday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the westward; and from the house of Mr. Samuel Elder in Harrisburg every Wednesday morning, on the same evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippensburg, and returns from thence on every Thursday: performing the same routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia. mwf

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FOR SALE,

A very Valuable Estate,

CALLED *TWITTENHAM*, situate in the township of Upper Derby, and county of Delaware, 7 1-2 miles from Philadelphia, and half a mile from the new Western road: containing 230 acres of excellent land, 45 of which are good watered meadow, 90 of prime woodland, and the rest arable of the first quality. There are on the premises a good two story brick house, with 4 rooms on a floor, and cellars under the whole, with a pump-well of excellent water in front; a large frame barn, stables and other convenient buildings; a smoke-house and stone, spring-house; two good apple orchards, and one of peaches. The fields are all in clover, except those immediately under tillage, and are so laid out as to have the advantage of water in each of them, which renders it peculiarly convenient for grazing.

The situation is pleasant and healthy, and from the high cultivation of the land, the good neighbourhood, and the vicinity to the city, it is very suitable for a gentleman's country seat.

The foregoing is part of the estate of Jacob Harman, deceased, and offered for sale by

Mordecai Lewis,
Surviving Executor.

Oct. 31. 1aw

Brokers Office, and COMMISSION STORE.

No. 63 South Third street, opposite the national new Bank.

SAMUEL M FRAUNCES and JOHN VAN REED, have entered into co-partnership, under the firm of FRAUNCES & VAN REED, in the business of Brokers, Conveyancers and Commission merchants. They buy and sell on commission every species of stock, notes of hand, bills of exchange, houses and lands, &c.

MONEY procured on deposits, &c. &c. all kinds of writings in the conveyancing line, done with neatness and dispatch; accounts adjusted, and books settled, in the most correct manner. Constant attendance will be given. They solicit a share of the public favor; they are determined to endeavour to deserve it.

N. B. The utmost secrecy observed.

SAMUEL M. FRAUNCES,
JOHN VAN REED.

Philad. August 27, 1796. m&wtf

This Day is Published,

By BIOREN AND MADAN,

And to be Sold at their Printing-Office, in Dock-street; by M. Carey, No. 118, Market-street; Thomas Bradford, No. 8, South Front-street, and George Douglass, No. 2, South Third-street,

(Price, neatly bound, two dollars)

AN ENQUIRY

Concerning POLITICAL JUSTICE,

And its Influence on Morals and Happiness,

By WILLIAM GODWIN.

THE reputation of this work is already well established in Europe—It is hardly necessary for an American editor to say more than barely to mention, that the Enquiry concerning Political Justice has ever since its publication been a favorite performance with the friends of republican government. The stile is pure, nervous, and classical; the ideas are strongly marked by an original vein of thinking; and, amongst a multitude of other just and striking passages, the author's delineation of the peculiar infelicities inseparable from the condition of a King, may be pointed out as a most masterly specimen of philosophical disquisition. The latest London edition of this work sells in this city at four dollars and an half.

January 24 d3taw2w

Particular Teneriffe WINE.

50 Quarter-Casks Particular Teneriffe WINE,
Of a superior Quality,

For sale by *A. MARPLE & IS. W. MORRIS,*
No. 60 Dock-street.

February 8 wf&m12t

By Authority.

Schuylkill Bridge Lottery.

Sold by WILLIAM BLACKBURN, No. 64, South Second-street.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

For raising Sixty Thousand Dollars, agreeably to an Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed during the last session, for building a Stone Bridge over the River Schuylkill, at the Borough of Reading, in the County of Berks.

			Dollars.
1 Prize of	20,000 Dollars	-	20,000
1 do. of	10,000 do.	- -	10,000
3 do. of	5,000 do.	- - -	15,000
4 do. of	2,000 do.	- -	8,000
20 do. of	1,000 do.	- - -	20,000
39 do. of	500 do.	- - -	19,500
80 do. of	200 do.	- - -	16,000
200 do. of	100 do.	- - -	20,000
300 do. of	50 do.	- -	15,000
1 do. of	500 do.	to be paid the possessor of the first drawn no.	500
5 do. of	3,000 do.	to be paid possessors of the five last drawn nos	15,000
9,400 do.	15 do.	- -	141,000
10,654 Prizes			300,000
19,946 Blanks			
30,000 Tickets at Ten Dollars			300,000

All Prizes shall be paid fifteen days after the drawing is finished, upon the demand of a possessor of a fortunate ticket, subject to a deduction of twenty per cent. The Drawing will commence as soon as the Tickets are disposed of, or perhaps sooner. of which public notice will be given.

Philip Miller, Peter Kershner, William Witman, Joseph Hiester, James Diemer, Thomas Dundas, James May, John Otto, John Keim, Daniel Graeff, Sebastian Miller, COMMISSIONERS.

Reading, May the 9th, 1796.

Tickets in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, to be had at the above office, where the earliest information of the drawing of the Washington No. 2, and Patterson Lottery's, are received, and check books for examination and registering are kept.

Tickets in the above Lottery to be had at Mr. Sheridan's Race-street, John Hay, North Third-street and Henry Swayer's, German Town.

January 26 2awtf

Lottery and Broker's Office,

No. 64, South SECOND STREET.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, for sale—a Check Book for examination—and prizes paid in the late lottery.

Check Books kept for examination and registering, for the City of Washington, No. 2, and Patterson Lotteries, both of which are now drawing—information where tickets are to be had, and prizes exchanged for undrawn tickets. A complete list of all the prizes in the late New-Port Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School Lottery, for examination.

The subscriber solicits the application of the public and his friends, who wish to purchase or sell Bank Stock, Certificates, Bills of Exchange or Notes, Houses, Lands, &c. or to obtain money on deposit of property.

*** Also Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery for sale at Ten Dollers each, which will be drawn early in the Spring.

Wm. Blackburn.

Philadelphia, January 26, 1797. mth

Houses and Lots for sale,

BY the Subscriber, in the town of West-Chester, Chester county, 25 miles from Philadelphia, on the great state-road, leading Westward. Viz. No. 1. A two-story Stone House, the corner of High and Gay streets, 40 feet front by 34 feet deep, including a very convenient store-house: the House contains ten well-finished rooms, a kitchen and entry: the Lot is 144 feet front on Gay-street, —equal to any stand in West-Chester. No. 2. A two-story stone house adjoining, 27 feet front, containing eleven well-finished rooms, both being ceiled in the garrets, house and lot same depth as the other, a kitchen, &c.—cellars under both houses, with good stables on the lots. These Houses are almost new, done by good workmen, in a masterly manner. No. 3. A Lot 42 feet front. No. 4, 34 feet. No. 5, 44 feet. No. 6, 129 feet, all of them ten rods deep. On two of the above are erected three log and frame houses, two stories high, cellars under the whole, and a small stable to each.

The above Lots are situated near the Court-House. The whole will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, on the 21st and 22d days of February next, at two o'clock, when the conditions will be made known. Possession may be had the first of April next. The Title is indisputable.

JOHN KINNARD.

January 28 †2aw3w

Dr. Perkins

INFORMS the Citizens of Philadelphia, that he has taken lodgings for a few days, at the Indian Queen, in 4th street. He will be happy to wait on any persons in this city, between the hours of 9 and 1, who wish to satisfy themselves of the efficacy of his

PATENT METALLIC POINTS,

And will operate gratis for the relief of the poor: the instruments, and the right of using them, are for sale at his lodgings.

Subjoined, are Extracts from a Pamphlet, containing many remarkable cases, attested by characters of the highest respectability.

Extracts from Letters to the Author of the Metallic Discovery.

PIERPONT EDWARDS, Esq. District Attorney for the state of Connecticut.

New-Haven, October 7, 1796.

Dear Sir,

I should have written you last week, had I then been able to ascertain certain facts, the rumour of which I had heard. A Mrs. Beers, a near neighbour to me, the wife of Eber Beers, and daughter of captain Samuel Huggins, of this town, had been, for fourteen weeks, exceedingly distressed with the Rheumatism, to such a degree that for fourteen weeks previous to the 29th of last month, she had not been able to walk across the room even with crutches, save only once, when she made out with the assistance of crutches to hobble part of the way across her room. On the 29th of September last, she procured a set of your metallic substances, and in less than an hour after she had begun to use them, in the manner directed by you, she rose from her chair, and walked about her house, and on the next day she went abroad to her neighbours, having thrown aside her crutches. I have this day paid her a visit in company with her father, and Timothy Jones, Esq. who lives in the street where she resides and directly opposite to her residence, and with Capt. Abel Burrett, who is her next neighbor, and lives within eight yards of her door. I requested her to relate her case over in their presence, which she did, and these gentlemen all with one voice, supported, from their own knowledge, her story. It is a duty which you owe yourself and the world to promulge this event. I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

PIERPONT EDWARDS.

N. B. She says her fever has left her, her appetite has returned, and she is in a fair way to be restored to perfect health.

Rev. Mr. SPALDING, of Salem.

This may certify, that the subscriber, in his visits among his people, has used Dr. Perkins's metallic points, to relieve pains and inflammations of various kinds, and has succeeded to his astonishment. They have seldom failed to relieve the head-ach, teeth-ach, ague in the face, inflammation in the eyes, cramp, cholic, rheumatism, pains of the breast and side, biles, scalds and burns—Sometimes there has been a perfect cure from one operation. A lad who had been confined three days with high symptoms of a fever, very hot and full of pain, by an operation of the points, designed to relieve his head, his face turned pale and cold, his fever and pain immediately left him, and in a few days he was out of doors; the year before, at the same season, he was taken with the same symptoms, and lay extremely sick forty days. The efficacy of the metallic points has gained great credit in this town.

JOSHUA SPALDING.

December 5, 1796.

Rev. ELHANAN WINCHESTER.

I certify, that on the 21st of March, 1796, I saw Dr. Perkins's method of cure by pointed metallic instruments, tried with success in the poor-house or bettering-house in Philadelphia; especially upon a man who was unable to lift his right hand to his head, as was tried beforehand, but who after a few minutes operation, was able to remove it at pleasure; and in my sight, put it with ease on the top of his head and back of his neck, and in all directions.

Nearly the same effect took place upon a woman; and ALL that I saw treated, professed that their pains ceased after being treated a short time: and several came voluntarily, and in my hearing thanked the Dr. for cures he had performed on them about eight weeks before, in removing pains from them, which they declared had not since returned:—so that from what I saw with my own eyes, and what I have heard, I have great hopes that this method will greatly tend to alleviate the miseries of mankind. ELHANAN WINCHESTER.

Philadelphia, April 4, 1796.

Extract from a Providence Paper.

Communication.

Dr. Perkins's invention for removing pains from the human body, begins to obtain reputation in proportion to its utility and efficacy. The simplicity of the operation was at first an obstacle to its credit; but the flood of evidence in its favor, from actual experiment, is at length too powerful to be resisted.

February 7. d1weotf

Washington Canal Lottery,

N°. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorised the underwritten, to raise twenty-six thousand, two hundred, and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a Canal through the City of Washington, from th Potomac to the Eastern Branch Harbour.

The following is the SCHEME of No. I.

Viz 1 Prize of	20,000 dollars,		20,000
1 ditto	10,000		10,000
7 last drawn Tickets, each	5,000		35,000
6 ditto	1,000		6,000
10 ditto	400		4,000
20 ditto	100		2,000
55 ditto	50		2,750
5750 ditto	12		69,008
	To be raised for the Canal,		26,250
5850 Prizes,			175,000
11650 Blanks, not two to a prize.			
17500 Tickets, at Ten Dollars,		-	175,000

☞ The Commissioners have taken the Securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this Lottery will commence, without delay, as soon as the Tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, of D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
Wm. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Washington, Feb. 11. §

For Sale,

By the Subscribers—In PENN-STREET,

65 Pipes Excellent Madeira Wine,

Imported by the Eagle.

WILLINGS & FRANCIS.

Nov. 30 w&f

FOR SALE,

About 1,600 acres of Land,

WELL situated, laying on and between Marsh and Beech Creeks, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, in four separate Patents. For terms of sale apply to

Wm. Blackburn,
No. 64, South Second-street

January 26. mwftf

LANDING,

AT Walnut-street wharf, from on board the ship Peggy, captain Elliott, from Bourdeaux,

VIN DE GRAVE, or White Claret, in Hhds and Qr. Casks

RED CLARET, in Hhds

Ditto in cases of 24 and 30 bottles each

Green and Souchong TEAS, in quarter chests

For sale by

Rundle & Leech,
Nn. 9 Walnut-street.

February 6 mwfst

No. 170.

District of Pennsylvania, to wit.

BE it remembered, that on the 24th day of January in the twenty-first year of the independence of the United States of America, John Thompson of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following to wit—

"A Comparative View of the Constitutions of the several States with each other, and with that of the United States, exhibiting in tables the prominent features of each Constitution, and classing together their most important provisions under the several heads of administration: with notes and observations. By William Smith of South-Carolina, LL. D. and member of the Congress of the United States."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intituled "An Act for the encouragement of learning by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania

Feb. 1. 1aw3

FOR SALE

By private contract, a very valuable Estate, known by the name of

CHATHAM,

MOST delightfully situated on the north bank of Rappahanock river, opposite the town of Fredericksburg, in the state of Virginia, consisting of eleven or fifteen hundred acres, as may best suit the purchaser. There is on this estate, a large and well built brick house, containng nine commodious rooms, exclusive of a spacious hall or entry, 22 feet square, two pair of stairs, suitable and convenient passages, and excellent dry cellars. It is placed on a fine healthy eminence, commanding beautiful views in every direction over the towns of Fredericksburgh and Falmouth, and an extensive cultivated country.—The grounds adjoining the house are neatly laid out in pleasure and kitchen gardens interspersed with a variety of scarce trees, a choice collection of flowers and flowering shrubs, and enriched by various sorts of the following fruits, viz apples, pears, walnuts, chesnuts, cherries, peaches, plumbs, nectarines, apricots, grapes, figs, raspberries, gooseberries, strawberries, and currants; the whole admirably varied by turfed slopes which have been formed by great labour and expence. Bordering upon these improvements, are several lots, in a high state of cultivation, and well set with red clover and orchard grass, from which three heavy crops of hay are taken every year. Adjacent thereto are two large and flourishing orchards; one of well chosen peach trees, the other of apple and pear-trees, selected from the best nurseries in the state. Properly detached from the mansion house are extensive roomy offices of every denomination, viz a Kitchen and Larder, house-keeper's room and Laundry, with a cellar underneath for a variety of purposes, a store-house and smoke house all of brick, a dairy and spring house of stone. Stables for thirty horses, and coach houses for four carriages. Also a large and well planned farm yard, with barn and granary, a cow house, with separate stalls for thirty-six grown cattle; apartments for fattening veals, muttons and lambs; extensive sheds for sheep, and other arrangements for stock of every description, with a large and convenient receptable for provender, from which they can be furnished without being exposed to the inclemency of the weather. An overseer's house, blacksmith's shop, and quarters sufficient to accommodate in the best manner more than fifty labourers.

The arable lands are so advantageously divided as to afford an opportunity of making a large quantity of Indian corn annually, without bringing the field into similar culture oftner than once in four years; consequently the lands may be improved by keeping up the inclosures during the intermediate years, or may be beneficially fallowed for wheat and other grain at the option of the proprietor.

On the premises there is also a merchant mill with one pair of best French burr stones, and one pair of Cologne; furnished with modern machinery, and now leased for the unexpired term of four years, at 150l per annum, and all grain for the use of the farm, hopper free, which is nearly 100l. more. The mill and miller's house are built of free stone, within a very small distance of navigation, near to which are two or more valuable fisheries, and a well accustomed ferry over the Rappahannock to the town of Fredericksburg. The land contains inexhaustible quarries of free stone near to the river, is plentifully supplied with remarkable fine water and possesses a due proportion of meadow, which by having the command of water may be considerably increased. The roads are good, and the neighbourhood genteel and sociable. In fact, exclusive of an improveable and well conditioned farm, the value and emolument inseparably connected with a mill, ferries, fisheries and quarries eligibly situated; the profits arising from an ice-house inferior to none in the state, and a garden of four acres so abundantly stocked with vegetables of all sorts as to be fully equal to the demand in market, there might be detailed many other advantages, appertaining to the fertility of these lands, which the subscriber conceives it unnecessary to mention, being fully convinced that when examined, it will be found to be a complete, pleasant and healthy residence, possessing beauties and conveniences sufficient to attract the attention of any person desirous of becoming a purchaser.

The motive which induces the subscriber to offer for sale an estate so singularly beautiful and advantageous, is a desire to become an inhabitant of Alexandria, where he can with more ease attend to his interests in the neighbourhood of that city.

The purchaser may be accommodated with a few slaves in families, either for plantation or domestic use. A part of the purchase money will be required and the balance made easy, the debt being properly secured.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

Chatham, (Virg.) Dec. 19, 1796. 11th—2aw2m.

Le Breton,

SURGEON-DENTIST,

Pupil of the celebrated Mr. Dubois, late Dentist to the King and Royal Family of France, member of the College and Academy of Surgeons at Paris,

Keeps a complete assortment of every thing necessary to be used for the

Preservation of the Mouth and Teeth.

Patent Mineral Teeth, and Human & Ivory Teeth; Dentrifice in powder; Opiate; excellent Elixir for sweetening the mouth and preserving the teeth—he also furnishes Brushes and soft Sponges.

*** He lives in Chesnut-street, No. 135, above Fourth-street.

November 26. tts

PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO,
—No. 119—
CHESNUT-STREET.
[Price Eight Dollars per Annum.]